

Spring Horse Shows

The papers chronicle daily the news of Spring Horse Shows—chronicle the names of New Yorkers returning home for the popular events. A patron writes of the Knickerbocker Ice Company's Spring Horse Show on the Avenue these mornings—Spice and span newly painted wagons, clean, well-kept horses, cheerful drivers, delivering pure ice—to de luxe fruit shops, to florists, to famous clubs and restaurants, and to palatial homes.

If the patron's route took in the city's big office buildings, he would find Knickerbocker's horses in front of them—as well as Here, There and Everywhere throughout Greater New York and suburbs—delivers all on time.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

THE BLACK BANDED PEARL BY KNOX

IN New York as in London the pearl colored hat is at the top point of favor. The Knox Pearl with its band of black, with the bow on the side or back is

TEN DOLLARS

Spring-like, correct and of Knox extra quality.

KNOX HAT COMPANY
452 FIFTH AVENUE
161 BROADWAY

LET Sparkling Apple Jacques, the Swiss joy apple, introduce you to **CHAMPOMMES** an imported cider full of flavor and fizz. Made in Switzerland by experts, and sold in America by us at a very moderate price. Smoke our Cigars Boniface

Mouquin
Restaurant and Wine Co.
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OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
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GREEK OFFENSIVE NOW CANCELLED

Paris Hears Plan is Abandoned Though Troops Still Land at Smyrna.

ALLIES HAD DISAPPROVED

Royalist Papers Think U. S. Recognition of Constantine Imminent.

PARIS, March 22.—Instructions to the Greek army, which is believed, called for an advance in Asia Minor against the Turkish Nationalists during the last days of this month, have been cancelled, according to the French Foreign Office, although Greek troops continue to disembark in Smyrna.

In French official circles the change in the Greek plans is believed to be due to the attitude of strong disapproval taken by England and France and also by the fact that the projected offensive probably would not develop the success desired.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—Greek forces in Asia Minor are reported to be energetically preparing for a new offensive in the direction of Edessa, an important city in the interior of Asia Minor, more than half way to Angora from the Greek occupation area around Smyrna. It is understood the offensive will begin late this month.

ATHENS, March 22.—Greece's new Minister to the United States, Dr. Alexander Vouras, is about to leave Athens to take up his post. He was at one time Charge d'Affaires at Washington.

Royalist newspapers continue to express the view that American recognition of Constantine is imminent, but it is declared here the United States will not appoint a Minister to Greece until the arrival of Dr. Vouras at the American capital.

Reports that Queen Marie of Rumania was working for the return of King Constantine of Greece and the ascendency of Crown Prince George and his wife, formerly Princess of Rumania, are without foundation, the Queen declared yesterday upon her return to Athens from a tour in northern Greece.

POPE'S DELEGATE HERE TO BE MADE CARDINAL

Mgr. Bonzano's Elevation May Come in November.

By the Associated Press.
ROME, March 22.—Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate in the United States, will be created a Cardinal in the Consistory to be held in November next or early in 1922 it was learned today.

The appointment of Mgr. Carretti, Papal Under Secretary of State, as Papal Nuncio in Paris, is considered here to be certain. He is on the most cordial terms with the present French Prime Minister, Mr. Briand.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Reports from Rome that Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano would be created a Cardinal in the next Consistory were met to-night with a statement from Mgr. Bonzano's secretary that it was highly improbable that even a tentative decision should be reached so far in advance of the next Consistory.

TWO BROTHERS BEAT BACK 200 SINN FEINERS

Two Other Brothers Found Killed as Spies.

By the Associated Press.
BELFAST, March 22.—Two brothers named McClean, successfully held their house near Monaghan to-day against an attack of 200 Sinn Feiners. The brothers used revolvers and shotguns with such effect that the besiegers were killed in their attempt to burn the house and adjacent buildings.

The bodies of two brothers, James and John Skelton, ex-soldiers, were found in a field near Enniscorthy to-day, labelled "Spies." The men had been forcibly removed from their homes late last night and shot dead.

DUBLIN, March 22.—Two policemen were killed and one wounded in an ambush in Keadow, County Roscommon, to-day.

A bomb was thrown in the Dundrum residential suburb of Dublin last evening, wounding two constables.

Two men were shot dead, three houses burned and several wrecked during a general Sinn Fein attack in Rosslyn, County Fermanagh.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN AMERICAN ZONE

45 Cases but No Deaths in Battalion Quarantined.

COBLENZ, March 22.—Influenza in epidemic form has broken out here among soldiers belonging to the United States Army of Occupation. The Second Battalion of the Eighth Infantry has been quarantined by the medical authorities. Forty-five cases of the disease have been reported and it is said the attack of the malady is very severe. There have been no deaths from it so far.

American soldiers wishing to send money to the United States must appear personally to fill out the blanks for money orders under an order given bankers here by the International Rhine-land Commission. This step was taken to prevent the escape of capital from Germany.

STRIKE PROTESTS BY MALATESTA'S FRIENDS

Workers in Genoa and Anarchists in Milan Take Part.

MILAN, March 21.—Thirty anarchists imprisoned here have started a hunger strike in sympathy with the hunger strike of the anarchist leader Enrico Malatesta, who has been in prison here since last October, when he was arrested in connection with an anarchist plot.

The workers in the Fiat factories at Genoa struck as a protest against the imprisonment of Malatesta, and the strike has extended to Sampierdarena and Sestri Ponente. Three explosions, due to an attempt to wreck the street car service, occurred at Turin as a protest against the imprisonment of Malatesta.

MAIL POUCH LOOT \$92,000.
CENTREVILLE, Iowa, March 22.—Security and money valued at \$92,000 were in the pouch of registered mail stolen from the railroad station here Saturday night. It was reported today. No trace of the pouch, which was consigned to Chicago, had been found to-day.

DIVISION OF UPPER SILESIA URGED BY FRENCH PRESS

See Another Alsace-Lorraine—Result Shows Impracticability of Rigidly Applying Self-Determination, for, if Done There, Civil War Would Follow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, March 22.

Upper Silesia can easily become another Ireland or an Alsace-Lorraine as a result of the plebiscite. The entire French press is demanding that Upper Silesia be divided according to the vote by communes, which gives to Poland the mining and industrial centers, according to the present estimate. The semi-official Temps to-day, in common with other French newspapers, insists that the Treaty of Versailles be carried out and is furious at Germany for insisting that Upper Silesia be given en bloc to her.

"The Allies will not shut up Polish workers in a German reservoir," says the Temps.

Observers here foresee a dangerous situation in Upper Silesia unless the Council of Ambassadors, to which the plebiscite commission reports, decides the issue quickly, as there are contained in this issue all the elements of war. In French official circles the gravest view is taken of the result of the plebiscite, as it throws to Poland the parts of the country most coveted by Germany, yet

POLAND CLAIMS INDUSTRIAL REGIONS OF UPPER SILESIA

Continued from First Page.

ing districts where molestation was feared.

In Deutsch Polka, well known for its zinc mines and its shrine to which many pious persons make pilgrimages and which is 90 per cent. Polish, its church was crowded with kneeling men and women celebrating their anticipated freedom from Prussia. The natives made a brilliant display in their bright plaid vests, silk scarfs and embroidered cuffs, and the women with their brightly striped skirts, shawls and heavy coral collars. The priest, who for many years lived in Berlin, told me people were anti-Prussian.

"They cannot forget the oppression beginning with Bismarck forbidding them their language and schools," he said. "They have been practically excluded from the professions. All the higher administrative posts are filled by Protestant Prussians. The natives rankle at the memory of the violence done them by the Prussian border defense troops and the Reichswehr when they were billeted here in 1918 and 1919. 'I myself was a victim of Prussian exclusion. I spoke only Polish until I was six years old, and then I heard only German in the schools. A Polish name alone is a sufficient obstacle to success here. A union with Poland means freedom.'"

Recent Prussian Treatment.
A zinc miner who was present chimed in, agreeing with the priest:

"We resent the Germans because they are a dominant class and own all the mines and the land. They treat us as though we were of a second class. We don't believe the Polish propaganda that all is golden there, but we vote Polish because we are convinced that conditions here could not be worse and probably they will be better."

Later at dinner a local architect declared he had been writing a hundred and fifteen years for freedom and now he have to wait only fifteen minutes more before the polls close.

"What if the Allies decide against you and you remain German?" he was asked.

"At least we will be rid of the Prussians by provincial autonomy," he replied. "We don't hate the Germans, but if we are left as part of Prussia there will be the biggest war the world has ever seen."

SILESIA BOUNDARIES OFFER TICKLISH TASK

Plebiscite Draws No Sharp Lines of Cleavage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, March 22.

With both the Poles and Germans claiming the victory in the Upper Silesia plebiscite, the British Foreign Office is finding the task of tracing the boundaries for this "self-determination of small peoples."

A high official here intimated that the vote was unsatisfactory from the British viewpoint because it was not sharply decisive in the most important localities. It is pointed out that in the mining district the Germans in many instances carried the vote, but the bordering countryside by about the same percentage, and it is obviously impossible to draw a line of distinction between the mining districts and the rural districts. The plebiscite failed in the matter of simplifying the partitioning problem.

Members of the Polish Legation here are happier today. They say that the Germans yesterday cheered too soon. One official from Warsaw says that the Poles are sure of the east and south districts, which are the richest. Of these Rybnik probably is the most important and Warsaw dispatches say that the Poles have a sweeping majority also at Pless, and add that there is no doubt that Reuthen, Katowice and Lublitz districts, containing the richest coal, iron and zinc mines, are safe for Poland. They claim that part of the province southeast of a line running from Kosenberg to the city of Kravitz and east of a line along the Oder River southward to the border at Odenburg, leaving only the smaller section in the north and west of the Oder to the Germans.

The Germans still claim the whole district on the total of their vote in the provinces as a whole. It is apparent to-night that the fight is just beginning between the Germans and the Poles, and difficulties loom big for the Allied Supreme Council.

FRENCH WILL SUPPORT CLAIMS OF POLAND

Industrial Region Viewed as Anti-German.

COBLENZ, Upper Silesia, March 22.—Indications in official quarters to-day were that the French section of the international commission would seek to convince the Council of Ambassadors at Paris that Poland had won virtually the entire industrial section of Upper Silesia, east of the Oder and south of Oppeln, despite the general German majority in the plebiscite zone as a whole.

The Germans are claiming the industrial region as a whole by 59,000 majority, and are expected to have won the plebiscite by approximately 245,000, but the French suggest a Polish victory by a majority of the communes in the big mining and industrial centers.

British circles are understood to be not wholly favorable to the French position, but are inclined to permit the Council of Ambassadors to decide, without presentation of any brief on the part of the Allies.

The German plebiscite commission issued the first and second natural returns of their final figures, giving Germany 716,406 and Poland 371,232.

SILESIA INDISSOLUBLE, BERLIN PRESS ASSERTS

Government Sobered by Incomplete Victory.

With the whole district apparently showing a German majority. Even the most superficial observer can see that here may be a cause for strife for years to come.

France will certainly make an official demand that the eastern part of the area, which returned a Polish majority, shall go to Poland, and is hoping to have British support in this, believing it is vital to Poland's economic future, as well as to France's own security in the east.

It is significant that the question of a division of Upper Silesia was not raised before the plebiscite, the possibility of the vote going as it has seemingly not being foreseen.

Many French newspapers point out that the result of the plebiscite demonstrates the impracticability of Mr. Wilson's self-determination idea, the *Figaro* saying that if the Wilson plan were rigidly obeyed, it would mean a civil war.

The *Gaulois* says that the plebiscite will not contribute to Europe's peace, adding:

"A system of popular consultations is extremely perilous, because instead of settling matters it creates divisions and new quarrels."

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BADEN JAIL FOR U. S. BERGDOLL CHASERS

Neuf Sentenced to 15 Months and Zimmer to Six Months in Mosbach Court.

DETECTIVES TELL STORY

Americans Say They Had Credentials Entitling Them to Work in Region.

MOSBACH, Baden, March 22.—Charged with "illegal assumption of authority" in attempting to arrest Grover Cleveland Bergdoll of Philadelphia as a fugitive draft dodger, Carl Neuf and Franz Zimmer, American army detectives, were found guilty to-day in the district court here. Neuf was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment and Zimmer to six months.

The two Americans with the aid of four Germans attempted to arrest Bergdoll at Eberbach last January. Bergdoll to-day testified that Zimmer learned from the automobile in which the six men were and pointed a revolver at him. Neuf, he further testified, aimed his revolver at him and fired, the first bullet hitting a young woman, Lina Butt, the second entering one of the tires of his automobile.

Zimmer denied having drawn a weapon. He said if he had he would have fired.

Neuf made a long statement detailing the nature of his activities as a detective running down deserters for the American military forces at Coblenz. He had been on Bergdoll's trail for a long time, and he said he had sought a German police vice for his American passport in order to avoid complications at Eberbach. He had attempted to kidnap the American slacker in order to forestall escape to Stuttgart, as Neuf believed that the German police at Eberbach were disinclined to assist him, despite the fact that the police authorities at Coblenz had given him credentials which he understood entitled him to operate in unoccupied parts of Germany.

Two German police officials from Coblenz testified that the German authorities were frequently called on to operate with the American military authorities, and that Neuf had often made trips into unoccupied sections of Germany with their knowledge and consent in order to seize American fugitives from justice. The German police officials who worked with Neuf spoke in commendatory terms of the American detective.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Request that the War Department take prompt action to secure the return of Bergdoll from Germany of Grover C. Bergdoll made by the American Legion's National Legislative Committee in a letter to Secretary Weeks, made public to-day by the committee. The letter also requests the new Administration to secure the release of the two American army sergeants Zimmer and Neuf, who were found guilty to-day of attempting to capture Bergdoll on German soil.

"The Bergdoll case," the letter said, "is a disgrace to the Government of the United States, and a cruel and undeserved insult to the five millions who served America in the world war."

INDUSTRIAL STRIKE NEAR HALLE, GERMANY

Communist Stronghold Hopes for Sympathetic Support.

LONDON, March 22 (Wednesday).—A general strike has broken out in the industrial district comprising Merseburg and Mansfeld, near Halle, says a London Times Berlin despatcher.

The region is a Communist stronghold and contains large chemical and nitrate and power works. The movement, however, is only partially successful, and no serious insult to the five millions who served America in the world war."

Attempts are being made to provoke sympathetic demonstrations in Berlin, Hamburg and other centers.

THERE is all sorts of "Help" but the Help you get from a Help Wanted Ad. in The Herald is the kind of Help you want—fast.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A majority of the districts of upper Silesia were carried by Poland in the recent plebiscite, the Polish legation here announced to-night upon receipt of official advices from its Foreign Office at Warsaw. Of a total of sixteen districts in the province, Poland has definitely carried nine, all of which are in the rich coal and industrial section, it was added.

Returns upon which the Foreign Office statement was based, the legation said, were not complete, but were conclusive and showed that in the nine districts claimed Poland had gained majorities in 462 communes and Germany in but 22. No advices were received concerning the results in the other seven districts.

The districts claimed by the Polish legation in its statement were Pless, Rybnik, Sprewitz, Gleiwitz, Tarnowitz, Hindenburg, Beuthen, Makowitz and Koenigschuetz. It is understood Katowitz is the district still in doubt.

The result of the vote will be determined, the legation said, not by a majority of the general vote cast, but by commune majorities.

"The International Mission," the message from the Foreign Office at Warsaw said, "will present to the Allied Supreme Council the plan for division of Upper Silesia on the basis of the commune vote, taking into consideration the geographical and economical situation of each locality."

The legation announced that it considered the result a victory for Poland, especially as the Southern districts are the richest in mineral wealth and other natural resources.

COLORADO IS LAUNCHED

CAMDEN, N. J., March 22.—The United States battleship Colorado, after ship to the Maryland and one of the super-dreadnaughts authorized in 1916, was launched to-day at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company.

When she is fully armed the Colorado will have a main battery of four turrets, with two 16-inch guns to each turret.

WORM DRIVE

Rainier Trucks

MADE IN NEW YORK

Rainier Trucks are built in seven sizes, so that you can get a Rainier that exactly fits your business. Also they are built in New York.

FACTORY, Flushing, L. I. SALES DEP'T., 225 W. 58th St., N. Y. Long Island City, Philadelphia.

GERMANY WON'T PAY \$250,000,000 TO-DAY

Declines to Hand Over Billion Marks Gold Due on Reparations.

BANK OPPOSES SEIZURE

Says Action Would Depreciate Currency of Which Billions Are Held Abroad.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 22.—Germany will refuse to pay the 1,000,000,000 marks gold demanded by the Allies before March 23 as part payment of reparation obligations, according to an outline of the Berlin Government's answer, now being prepared. The balance of 11,000,000,000 marks gold due under the treaty for the same purpose must be paid by May 1.

The Reichsbank will sternly oppose any attempt by the Entente to seize its gold reserve to apply to the reparations demand, the *Kreuz Zeitung* learns. Any such move, the bank's directorate is quoted as saying, would not only be inimical to holders of German certificates, but a violation of the treaty and in contradiction to the promise observed by Germany on French territory and the French army on German soil, when the deposits in State banks were treated as private property.

The Reichsbank announces it will not surrender its gold voluntarily, and that seizure of the gold would instantly result in devaluation of the currency, of which immense quantities are privately held abroad, notably in the United States, Holland and Scandinavia. These are estimated at 20,000,000,000 marks, while German bank credits abroad total another 30,000,000,000.

The Reichsbank's gold reserve, according to the last statement, was 1,091,000,000 marks.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 22.—The German reparations bill, imposing a levy of 50 per cent. on the value of all German imports, to be used toward the payment of reparations, to-day passed all the remaining stages in the House of Lords without discussion. The measure now needs only the King's assent to become a law.

WOOD TO TAKE U. OF P. JOB AFTER MANILA TRIP

Tells Weeks He Will Retire From Army on His Return.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Major-General Leonard Wood will retire from active service in the army to become the head of Pennsylvania University after he returns from the Philippines. It was learned to-day at the War Department.

The general notified Secretary Weeks yesterday that if he was nominated for the University post, as he was last night, he would desire to go on the retired list as soon as he had completed his mission in the Far East.

The real reason for the Wood-Forbes mission to the Philippines and the searching investigation of conditions to be made in the islands is to determine whether the Philippines are ready for independence, Secretary Weeks said to-day. The mission's report, he said, will be made the basis for the Harding Administration's Philippine policy.

"Former President Wilson was apparently convinced," Mr. Weeks said, "that the Philippines were ready for independence, and he urged Congress to grant their wishes. There seems now to be reason to